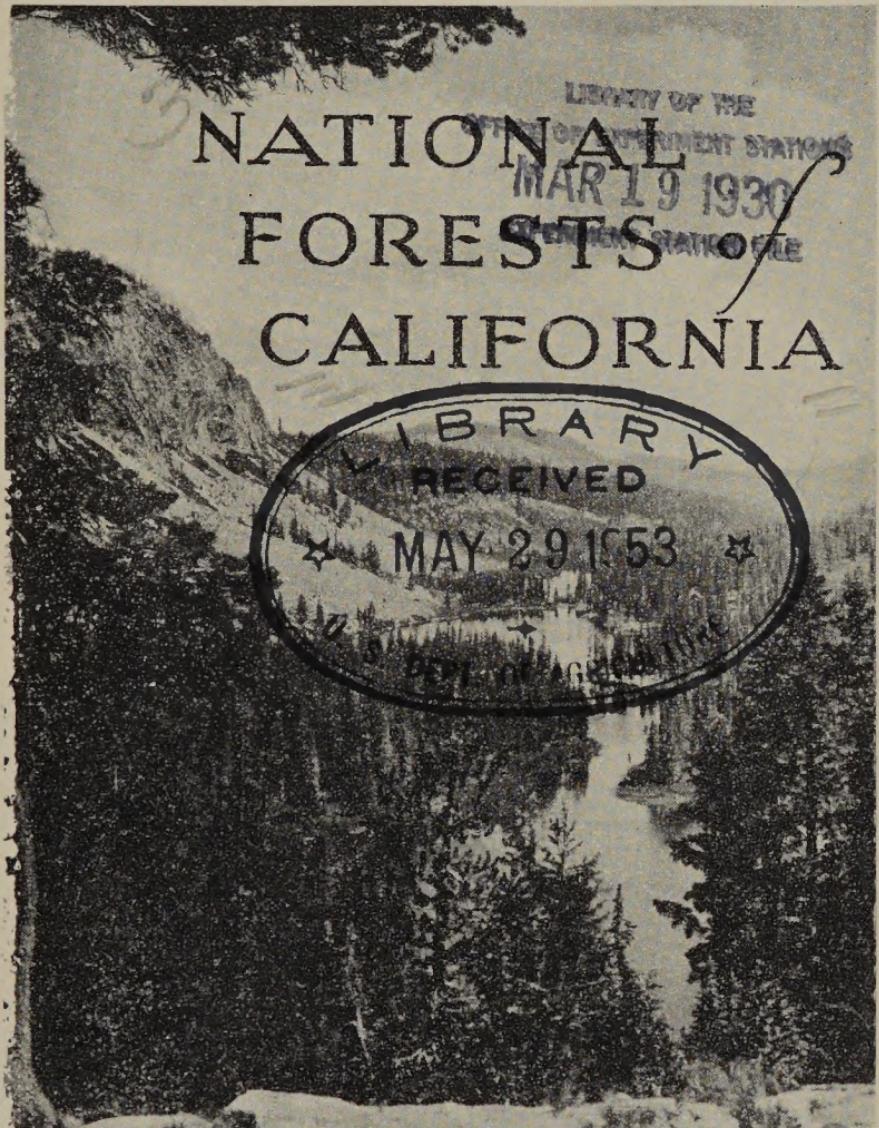


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LIBRARY OF THE
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL FORESTS of
CALIFORNIA



F-193422

National Forest Visitors

Free public use of national forests is invited.

Visitors to the national forests of the California District are required to observe the following rules:

1. A camp-fire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fire in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national forest land. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge.
2. Each automobile and pack-train party camping in a national forest must be equipped with a shovel and an ax suitable for fire-fighting purposes.
3. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forests. In camps or at places of habitation smoking is allowed, but smokers must be careful with their lighted matches, cigars, and cigarettes, and pipe heels.
4. In periods of high fire hazard camping and camp or picnic fires may be restricted to posted camp grounds, and part or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel.
5. Build small fires. Clear an area not less than 5 feet in diameter before starting a fire.
6. Never leave a fire without totally extinguishing it with a plentiful supply of water.
7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
8. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.
9. Observe the State fish and game laws.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW—ASK A FOREST RANGER

FOREST REGIONS OF CALIFORNIA

In California the forests are for the most part confined to the mountains and usually to the middle or higher elevations. Along the north coast the redwood occurs at low altitudes, but throughout the remainder of the State the climatic conditions necessary for the growth of native timber tree species are found only in the uplands and the character of the forest changes according to the elevation.

The principal mountain chains are the Coast Range, which roughly parallels the Pacific shore line throughout the length of the State, and the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, which extend along the east boundary of California from the Oregon line southward to the Tehachapi. Between these ranges lies the great central valley, the north end of which is drained by the Sacramento River and the south end by the San Joaquin River, these rivers uniting and flowing into San Francisco Bay. East and south of the Sierra Nevada are the depressions known as the Mojave and Colorado Deserts, portions of which are below sea level.

The highest and lowest points in the United States are in California. A point near Bennett's Well in Death Valley lies 276 feet below sea level, while the summit of Mount Whitney, on the boundary between the Inyo National Forest and Sequoia National Park, rises from the crest of the High Sierra to a height of 14,496 feet (U. S. C. and G. S., 1928).

In the Sierra Madre and other coast mountains of southern California are large areas of brush forest principally valuable as protectors of watersheds and conservers of water supply. At the higher elevations commercial stands of pine, fir, and cedar occur, but little cutting is done in these forests, as they are considered of greater value for watershed protection and recreation than for the production of lumber. The slopes of the mountains facing the desert carry only the scantiest vegetation, with a sparse growth of cottonwood, sycamore, and other broadleaf species in the canyons.

Along the northern Coast Range is the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forest, one of the most imposing in all the world. Here the trees reach a height of 350 feet and a diameter of 20 feet, and stand so dense that only ferns and other shade-enduring plants can grow beneath them. The coast redwood belt passed from Government ownership into private hands long before Congress authorized the creation of national forests, so that to-day only about 5,000 acres of redwoods are under Federal control.

BURNED FORESTS PAY NO WAGES—BUILD NO HOMES



Copyright by R. E. STINSON

F-218831A

The outstanding topographic feature of the extensive national forest areas in northern California is Mount Shasta, 14,161 feet, "The Queen of the Siskiyous"

Within the national forests of the Sierra Nevada, where is found the main timber belt of the State, are four principal zones of forest vegetation, one above the other, on the slopes of the mountains. Along the foothill region is a noncommercial forest of white oak and digger pine growing in very open stands, with a ground cover of grass and various species of chaparral. In the northern part of the State the upper limit of this zone is about 2,000 feet in elevation; in the southern Sierra it extends up to 4,000 feet; and in southern California somewhat higher.

Above the foothill zone is the main belt of commercial timber, lying between elevations of 2,000 and 6,000 feet. Sugar pine and western yellow pine are the principal forest species, associated with Douglas fir, white fir, incense cedar, and a few hardwoods. It is from these forests that two-thirds of the State's lumber production comes.

The fir zone occurs above the western yellow pine, and still higher up a scanty, wind-swept forest of the hardiest alpine species occupies the more sheltered situations. Timber line is located at about 9,000 feet. Above this elevation tree growth is practically absent.

A similar but less valuable belt of pine and fir timber, with corresponding zones, is found in the Coast Range extending from the Oregon line southward to Clear Lake.

NATIONAL FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA

The purpose of the national forests is to preserve and make available for use a perpetual supply of timber for homes and industries, and to prevent the destruction of forest cover, which regulates the flow of streams. The timber, water, forage, mineral, wild life, recreational, and other natural resources of the national forests are for the use and enjoyment of the people.

The national forests of the California District, 18 in number, cover more than 19,000,000 acres of Government land, or approximately one-fifth of the land area of the State, and include within their boundaries most of the forests and watersheds of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range in the central and northern portion and of the Sierra Madre and other mountains in southern California.

ADMINISTRATION

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, administers the national forests.¹ The national forests of California, of which 13 lie wholly within the State and 5 extend into southwestern Nevada or southern Oregon, make up the California District. Each national forest is managed by a forest supervisor with headquarters in some centrally located city or town, and is divided into districts under the charge of district rangers, who are responsible for the care and protection of their territory and who are the local representatives of the Forest Service. In San Francisco is the office of the district forester, the executive head of all national forest administration in California and southwestern Nevada.

FOREST FIRES

All users of national forests must exercise extreme care with fire at all times. The brush and forest areas of the mountains and foothill regions of California are very inflammable, and this, combined with the long, dry summers, low humidity, and periodic high winds, makes forest protection a difficult problem. The yearly increase in the number of people using the national forests adds to the chances of carelessness with fire and to the difficulty of adequately safeguarding valuable forest resources.

All persons who travel in the national forests should know and appreciate the economic value of timber,

Throwing away lighted matches or tobacco, or other burning material from an automobile or other moving vehicle is prohibited by State law.

¹ Do not confuse national forests with national parks. National parks are administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

water, wild life, and recreational resources, the part that forests play in the industrial and social welfare of the State, and the damage and destruction that are wrought by fire.



Forest fire from an airplane

F-204664

A careless camper started this fire, which burned over 8,000 acres and cost many thousands of dollars to extinguish.

California's fire record offers food for serious thought. Within the national forests of the State, in the past five years (1924-1928, incl.), there have occurred a total of 8,305 forest and brush fires, of which 4,727 were started by human carelessness and could, therefore, have been prevented. These fires burned over 1,316,197 acres of Government and private land within the national forests, caused damage to timber, forage, and other resources and improvements amounting to nearly \$3,000,000, and cost the Forest Service over \$2,800,000 to suppress. This total of \$5,800,000 is a loss to the State and its citizens and to the Nation as a whole.

Your cooperation in fire prevention and in the enforcement of the fire laws and regulations made for the safeguarding of the forests is earnestly requested.

"Careful with words is good advice, we know;
Careful with fire is ten times doubly so."

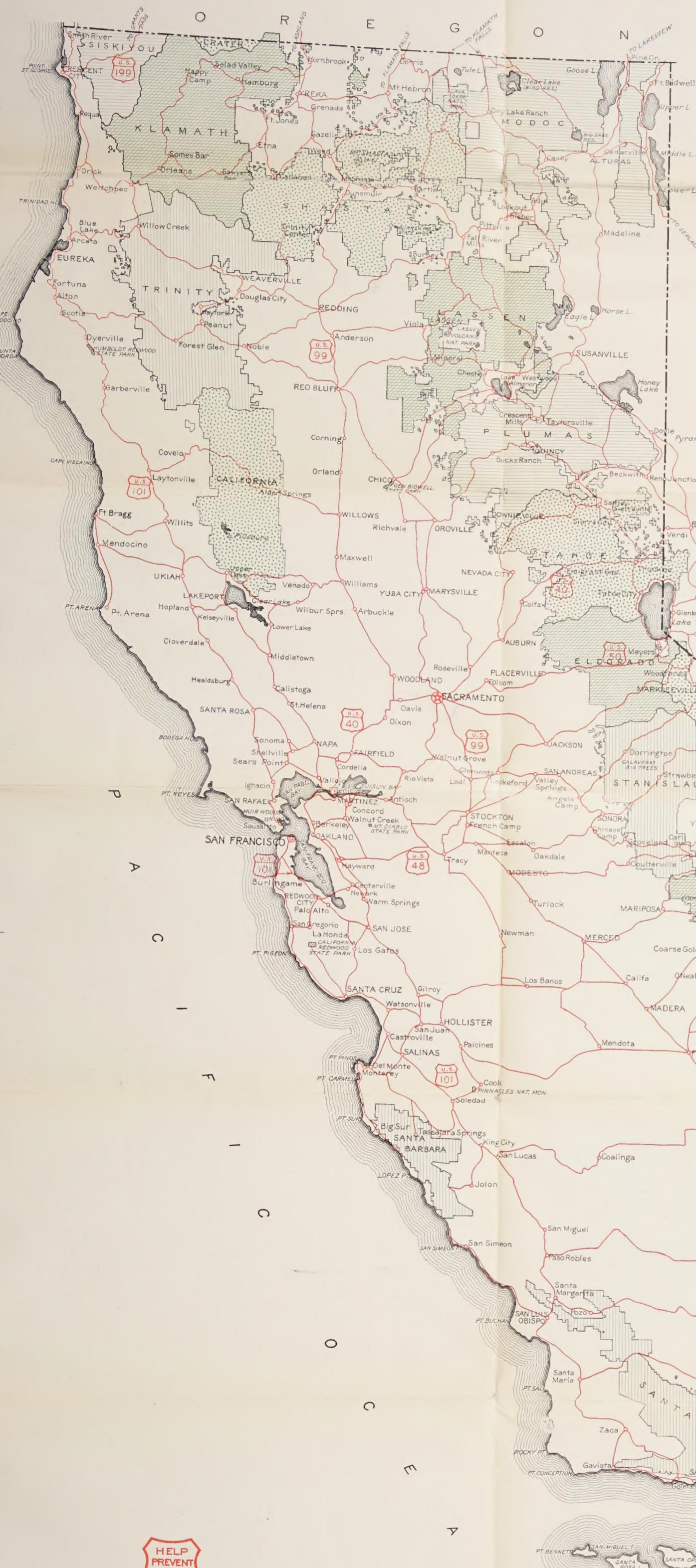
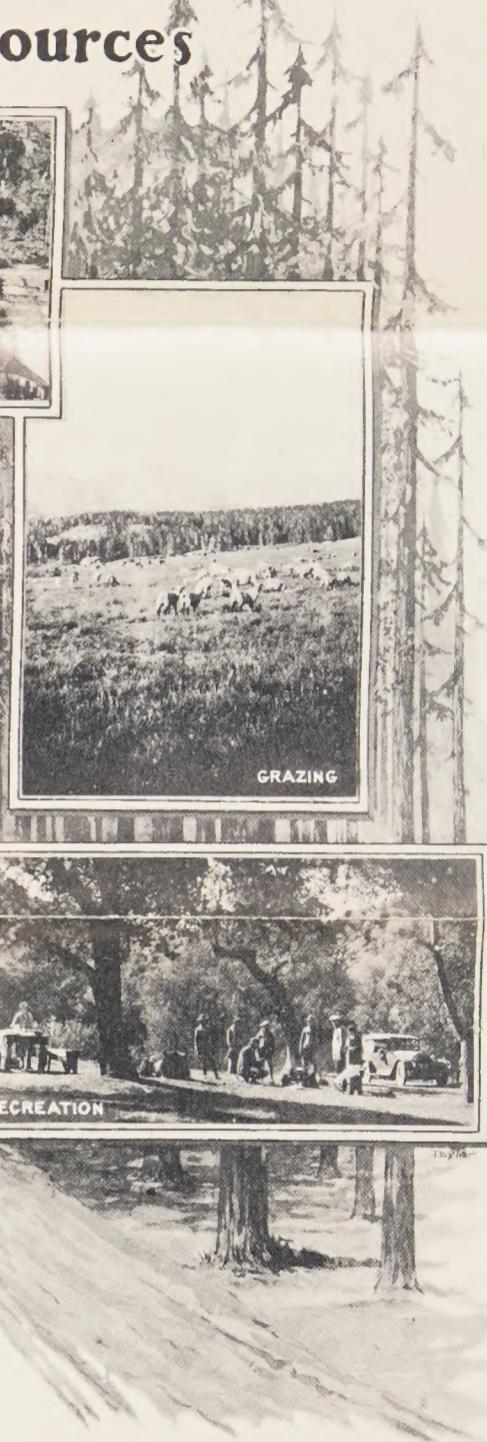
FOREST RESOURCES

The timber resources protected by the United States Forest Service in California amount to 98,000,000 board feet, valued at \$195,000,000. Small quantities of timber are given free of cost to settlers and others for home building or mining. Approximately 290 million board feet are cut annually under sales to lumber operators and wood-using industries. The Forest Service supervises all cutting on Government land. Timber crops are harvested when ripe, with provision for

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
R.Y. STUART, FORESTER

NATIONAL FORESTS
OF
CALIFORNIA
1929

National Forest
Resources



HELP
PREVENT
FIRES
IT PAYS

LEGEND

— MAIN TRAVELED ROADS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
ROUTE NUMBERS

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 MILES



close utilization, the leaving of seed trees, and the protection of the forest from fire so that replacement of the old growth by young stands of timber may be secured. Brush and débris resulting from logging are usually disposed of by piling and burning in the winter season, and the forest is left in good condition to produce succeeding crops of timber.



F-230324

A Forest Service timber-sale area where a future forest crop is amply provided for by the reservation of thrifty seed trees and young growth

In the national forests of California are nearly 13 million acres of land used annually for grazing purposes by some 200,000 cattle and horses and 550,000 sheep and goats. Streams rising in the mountains furnish water for hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of more than 1,500,000 horsepower, with feasible sites for increasing the present installation to a total of 10,000,000 horsepower, approximately 90 per cent of the undeveloped water-power resources being situated wholly or in part within the national forests. Water from these same sources—the national forests—irrigates many hundred thousand acres of agricultural land. Over 120 cities and towns with a total population of 3,000,000 people are dependent on the forests for their domestic and municipal water supply.

The total value of all the resources of the national forests of the California District is conservatively estimated to be \$300,000,000. The total revenue from all resources of the national forests in California is approximately \$1,400,000 a year. Under existing laws the State receives 25 per cent of this revenue, in lieu of taxes, for distribution to counties in which the national forests are located, for schools and roads, and an additional 10 per cent is spent by the Forest Service in road and trail construction within the national for-

ests. Since the passage of these laws, nearly \$5,000,000 of national forest receipts have been returned to or expended in California for schools, roads, and trails.

ROADS AND TRAILS

To aid in the protection of the national forests of California, and to make their resources more accessible for the development of local communities, the Forest Service has built 1,647 miles of roads and 3,028 miles of trails, in addition to maintaining over 3,100 miles of existing roads and approximately 7,000 miles of trails. It also cooperates with the Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Commission in constructing State highways and other roads of outstanding importance to the State or to counties or communities within or adjacent to the national forests. The total of Federal expenditure to date on the forest road and trail system in California is in excess of \$11,300,000. Of this amount, \$4,300,000 has been expended on roads and trails required for the protection of forest resources and about \$7,000,000 for roads of primary importance to the State and counties.



F-223788

To aid in the protection and development of national forest resources, the Forest Service has spent \$11,300,000 on the forest road and trail system in California

FOREST CAMPS

When a great many visitors are in the mountains at one time, as is the case in the national forests of California during the vacation season, promiscuous camping increases the fire danger and is apt to become a menace to public health. In the past five years smokers and campers have started 2,538 forest fires in the national forests of the State, and the loss from this class of fires alone in 1928 exceeded \$500,000.

Though carelessness may be one of the principal reasons for fires getting a start, lack of facilities and

equipment is also responsible to no small degree. Unless fire-fighting tools are at hand, small fires that could otherwise be easily stopped may get away and destroy camping equipment and endanger lives as well as damage timber and other forest resources. For that reason each automobile and pack-train party camping in the national forests is required to carry a shovel and ax suitable for fire fighting, and smoking on Government land during the fire season is prohibited, except in camps or at places of habitation.

Unless camp sites are properly chosen and camp fires and refuse handled in a safe manner, fires may break out and streams may become polluted. This risk can be reduced, to the advantage of all concerned, if visitors will cooperate by making use of the free forest camps that have been established by the Forest Service. There are more than 400 of these camps in the national forests of California, many of them equipped with simple facilities such as fireplaces, toilets, and sources of water supply. A list of the more important improved camps follows:

ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST

Arroyo Seco Camp.—In the Arroyo Seco, within a few miles of Pasadena.

Berry Flat Camp.—On the San Gabriel River Road, north of Azusa.

Big Pines Camp.—A Los Angeles County public camp, located between Big Rock Creek and Swarthout Valley. This camp was improved by Los Angeles County, under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture.

Big Rock Creek Camp.—On Big Rock Creek, above Valyermo.

Big Tujunga Camp.—In the Big Tujunga Canyon, at Bryant Creek.

Boquet Canyon Camps.—Several public camps have been developed in this canyon about 15 miles from Saugus, on the State highway.

Elizabeth Lake Camp.—In a grove of cottonwoods at the west end of Elizabeth Lake.

Forks of San Gabriel Camp.—On the San Gabriel River Road, near the main forks of the river and a few miles above Berry Flat Camp.

Ice House Canyon Camp.—In Ice House Canyon, some miles above Camp Baldy.

Manker Flat Camp.—On the new road above Camp Baldy, at an altitude of about 6,500 feet. Much of the high country of Old Baldy is easily accessible from this camp.

Mint Canyon Camp.—In Mint Canyon, at the south boundary of the forest.

San Antonio Canyon Camp.—In San Antonio Canyon, near Camp Baldy and San Antonio Ranger Station.

San Dimas Camps.—Two public camps are located in San Dimas Canyon.

Winter Creek Camp.—In Big Santa Anita Canyon, near the ranger station. This camp is not accessible by automobile.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FOREST

Bear Creek Camp.—Near the end of the Bear Creek Road there are several public camps, reached via Elk Mountain Road from Upper Lake.

Covelo Ranger Station Camp.—On Middle Fork of Eel River, near the Covelo Ranger Station on the Covelo-Willows Road.

Diversion Dam Camp.—Near the diversion dam on Stony Creek.

Linger Longer Camp.—At the summit on the road leading up Little Stony Creek. Fine view from Goat Mountain fire lookout near by.

Middle Fork Eel River Camp.—On Eel River, about 3 miles above the ranger station.

Pinnacle Rock Camp.—Just under the Pinnacle Rock fire lookout.

Plaskett Meadows Camp.—In pine and fir forest on summit between Alder Springs and Covelo, at 6,000 feet elevation. Within hiking distance of Black Butte lookout station.

Bad Bridge Camp.—Near the end of the road, above Stonyford.

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

Laguna Mountain Camps.—Five camps have been developed in the Laguna Recreation Area. They may be reached by a good 14-mile mountain road which connects with the San Diego-Imperial Valley Highway at a point between Pine Valley and Buckman Springs. A forest officer is in charge.

Oak Grove Camp.—In a grove of live oaks east of Oak Grove Ranger Station, on Hemet-Warner Springs Road.

Pine Valley Camp.—On the State highway, just west of the bridge at west end of Pine Valley. Improved through cooperation with the Automobile Club of Southern California.

San Luis Rey Camp.—On the San Luis Rey River, below Lake Henshaw. This camp was improved through cooperation with the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Trabuco Camp.—At the forks of the Trabuco and Holy Jim Canyons, 15 miles east of El Toro, on the Los Angeles-San Diego Coast Highway.

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

Alder Creek Camp.—At Alder Creek, on the Placerville-Lake Tahoe Highway.

Bay View Camp.—On the State highway on the south side of Emerald Bay, overlooking the bay.

Blackbird Camp.—Between the State road and the American River, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of Riverton.

Eagle Nest Camp.—On the State highway, at the west end of Emerald Bay.

Echo Lake Camp.—Near Echo Lake, on good road 1 mile from Placerville-Lake Tahoe Highway, near Summit. The Desolation Valley Trail starts from this camp.

Eldorado County Camp.—On the south side of Lake Tahoe, between Bijou and Al Tahoe, on the State highway. This camp has been improved in cooperation with Eldorado County.

Lumber Yard Camp.—At the Lumber Yard Ranger Station, on the Carson Pass Road.

Maple Grove Camp.—Between the State road and the American River, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Riverton.

Phillips Camp.—Near Phillips resort, on the Placerville-Lake Tahoe Highway.

Pine Grove Camp.—A small camp on the State road between Pacific and Riverton.

Pyramid Camp.—At the Pyramid Ranger Station, between Kyburz and Strawberry.

Silver Lake Camp.—On Silver Lake; reached by Carson Pass Road.

The Firs Camp.—In the big red-fir timber on Placerville-Lake Tahoe Road, close to the summit, overlooking Lake Valley and 1 mile from Echo Lake.

INYO NATIONAL FOREST

Big Pine Creek Camp.—On Big Pine Creek. Palisade glacier is accessible by trail from this camp.

Big Springs Camp.—At Big Springs, on Owens River, 3 miles east of the State highway and about 12 miles north of Mammoth.

Convict Lake Camp.—Thirty-five miles from Bishop and 2 miles south of the Mono Lake-Bishop State Road.

Grays Meadow Camp.—Reached by a branch road 6 miles to the east of Independence. The Kearsarge Pass Trail into the High Sierra starts at this camp.

Lake George Camp.—Near the end of the Mammoth Lakes Road and within 6 miles by trail of the Devil Post Pine National Monument.

Lake Mary Camp.—At an elevation of 9,000 feet, on the shore of Lake Mary, in the Mammoth Lakes region.

Lower Rock Creek Camp.—On Rock Creek, about 20 miles northwest of Bishop.

Mammoth Camp.—At the bridge over Mammoth Creek, just east of the Mammoth Ranger Station.

Minarets Summit Camp.—In the willows near the end of the road, 8 miles above Mammoth. Good view of the Minarets and Mounts Banner and Ritter may be had from this point. Automobiles may be left here by those taking the trails to the Shadow Lake and Thousand Islands country.



Photo by RAMSEY

F-218541

Mount Whitney (14,496 feet), the highest peak in continental United States, as seen from Owens Valley, Inyo National Forest

Old Mill Flat Camp.—On the Mammoth-Mammoth Lakes Road, 2 miles above Mammoth.

Pine City Camp.—On the Mammoth Lakes Road, about 3½ miles above Mammoth.

Rock Creek Lake Camp.—At Rock Creek Lake, elevation about 9,000 feet. All of the high country of the Rock Creek basin is accessible from this camp. Improved in cooperation with the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Shady Rest Camp.—A level camp in the pine timber about 1 mile north of Mammoth. Elevation, 8,000 feet.

Sherwin Camp.—On Sherwin Creek, about 2 miles south of Mammoth.

Twin Lakes Camp.—On the shore of Twin Lakes, about 3 miles above Mammoth, are two camp grounds.

Upper Rock Creek Camp.—On Rock Creek and easily accessible from the State highway.

KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST

Bluff Creek Camp.—On the Klamath River Road, at Bluff Creek.

Finley Camp.—On the road between Fort Jones and Forks of Salmon.

Pearch Creek Camp.—Along the Klamath River Road, about a mile above Orleans.

Pick-a-w-ish Camp.—On the Klamath River Road, 9 miles west of Happy Camp.

Spring Flat Camp.—On the Scott River Road, between Fort Jones and Scotts Bar.

“A town without trees is cheerless,
A country without trees is hopeless.”

LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST

Bridge Camp.—On Hat Creek, about half way between the Hall Ranch and Hat Creek Ranger Station.

Butte Meadows Camp.—At Butte Meadows, on the Chico-Lake Almanor Road.

Cave Camp.—On Hat Creek, near the junetion of the Hat Creek and Susanville Roads.

Domingo Springs Camp.—At Domingo Springs, on the Red Bluff-Susanville Road.

Feather River Meadows Camp.—On the county road, in Feather River Meadows.

Mill Creek Camp.—On the Red Bluff-Susanville Road, between Mineral and Morgan Springs.

Mineral Camp.—On the Red Bluff-Susanville Road, in Butte Creek Meadows, near Mineral.

Silver Lake Camps.—Two camps on the shore of Silver Lake, about 20 miles north of Westwood. May also be reached by a new road up Susan River.

MODOC NATIONAL FOREST

Adin Highway Camp.—On Rush Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the State highway and 8 miles above Adin.

Lava Beds Camps.—There are a number of small camping plaees near the Indian Wells and Caldwell Ice Caves in the Lava Beds National Monument.

Pit River Bridge Camp.—Just off the road, at a point where the Redding-Alturas State Highway crosses Pit River. Thirty miles to Alturas.

Plum Valley Camp.—On Plum Creek, 3 miles east of the Davis Creek settlement.

Rush Creek Camp.—Two miles up Rush Creek, above the State highway and about 10 miles northeast of Adin.

MONO NATIONAL FOREST

Camp J. C. Wells.—Named after one of the "old-timers" of the Forest Servicee, and loeated between East Carson River and the State road, about 5 miles above Markleeville, on the Ebbetts Pass Road.

Chris Flat Camp.—About halfway between Minden and Mono Lake, on a flat between the Minden-Mono Lake Road and the West Walker River.

Ellery Lake Camp.—On a flat along the Tioga Road above Ellery Lake, at an elevation of 9,500 feet. Three miles from the entrance to Yosemite National Park.

Gull Lake Camp.—On the Forest Serviee road down Reversed Creek, on the south side of Gull Lake.

Kit Carson Camp.—In Woodford Canyon, 4 miles west of Woodfords.

Leavitt Meadows.—On the Sonora Pass Road, 8 miles west of Sonora Junetion.

Leevining Creek Camp.—Near the Leevining Creek Ranger Station, at the junction of the Tioga Pass and Mono Lake-Bishop Road.

Paiute Camp.—On the Bridgeport-Minden Road, 7 miles northwest of Bridgeport.

Rush Creek Camp.—On Rush Creek, about 4 miles below Silver Lake, on the road from Silver Lake to Farringtons.

Silver Lake Camp.—At the north end of Silver Lake, 9 miles south of Farringtons, on the Mono Lake-Bishop Road.

Virginia Lakes Camp.—At an elevation of 10,000 feet, close to Virginia Lakes. Reached by 8 miles of winding, hilly road from the State highway between Mono Lake and Bridgeport. The highest improved camp maintained by the Forest Serviee.

PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST

Gray Eagle Camp.—On Gray Eagle Creek, south of Mohawk.

Lake Almanor Camp.—On the west side of the lake, not far from Prattville.

Lakes Basin Camp.—At an elevation of 6,500 feet, in the Lakes Basin 10 miles from Blairsden and about 13 miles from Sierra City.



F-164438

The brush forests of the Sierra Madre and other coast mountains in southern California are principally valuable as protectors of watersheds and conservers of water supply

SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST

Barton Flats Camp.—On the Upper Santa Ana River, a few miles east of the upper Mill Creek Road control. Improved by the supervisors of San Bernardino County under permit from the Forest Service.

Big Pine Camp.—In Mill Creek Canyon, above Forest Home.

Blue Jay Canyon Camp.—On the main road to Lake Arrowhead and about 2 miles west of the village. Improved in cooperation with the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Camp Cajon.—On the State highway in Cajon Canyon, near the Cajon Ranger Station. This is one of the finest public camps in the West. It has been improved and developed through the cooperation of numerous municipalities, organizations, and individuals.

Coldbrook Camp.—Just below the lower control in Big Bear Valley.

Fuller Mill Creek Camp.—On the Fuller Mill Creek, at its junction with the Benning-Idyllwild Road.

Glen Ranch Camp.—Near Glen Ranch, on Lytle Creek, above San Bernardino.

Grout Bay Camp.—On the north side of Big Bear Lake, in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Herkey Creek Camp.—On Herkey Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lake Hemet. This camp was established in cooperation with the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Hook Creek Camp.—On Hook Creek, not far from Lake Arrowhead.

Lytle Creek Camp.—On Lytle Creek, a short distance below Glen Ranch.

Mill Creek Camp.—On Mill Creek, between Redlands and Bear Valley.

Pine Flat Camp.—In the San Jacinto Mountains, a short distance above Strawberry Valley.

Strawberry Flat Camp.—At Strawberry Flat, near the San Bernardino-Bear Valley Road.

Warm Springs Camp.—On the Lytle Creek Road, a short distance west of the Lytle Creek Ranger Station.

SANTA BARBARA NATIONAL FOREST

Chuchupate Camp.—On the north slope of Frazier Mountain, at an elevation of 6,300 feet. It is reached by 14 miles of county and forest road from the State highway at Tejon Pass.

Chula Vista Camp.—On Mount Pinos, at an elevation of 8,000 feet and 25 miles west of the State highway at Tejon Pass.

Paradise Camp.—On the Santa Ynez River, just over the range from Santa Barbara. It is reached by San Marcos Pass Road.

Santa Lucia Memorial Camp.—About 35 miles west of King City and some 3 miles beyond "The Indians."

SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

Cedar Creek Camp.—On Cedar Creek, on the Glenville-Greenhorn Mountain Road.

Coffee Camp.—On the Middle Fork of the Tule River, near the control station on the Camp Nelson Road.

Deer Creek Camps.—The first camp is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Hot Springs and the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above this resort.

Eshom Creek Camp.—Near the main road in Eshom Valley.

White River Camp.—On the Forest Service road between Jack Ranch and Hot Springs resort.

Wishon Camp.—Near the end of the road on Middle Fork of Tule River.

SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST

Castle Lake Camp.—Ten miles west of Mount Shasta, near Castle Lake.

Medicine Lake Camp.—At the west end of Medicine Lake, about 34 miles north of Bartles.

SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

Bass Lake Camps.—Four public camps are located at Bass Lake.

Billy Creek and Deer Creek Camps.—Near the road, on the north side of Huntington Lake.

Cascade Camp.—On the point of a ridge in the outskirts of the town of Big Creek.

Lower Dinkey Camp.—At the Dinkey Ranger Station, about 15 miles southeast of Ockenden on the Fresno-Huntington Lake Road.

Lower Hot Springs Camp.—At the Hot Springs on the Mono Trail. Best reached from Huntington Lake.

Merced River Camp.—On the Wawona Road to Yosemite Valley, just north of Wawona and south of the Yosemite National Park boundary.

Northfork Camp.—Near the town of North Fork.

Summit Camp.—On the Chowchilla Summit, on the road from Mariposa to Yosemite.

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

Big Meadow Camp.—On the Ebbetts Pass Road, between the Calaveras Grove and Markleeville.

Buchanan Bridge Camp.—On a branch of the Tuolumne River, a few miles above the town of Tuolumne.

Carl Inn Camp.—On the river, immediately below Carl Inn.

Cow Creek Camp.—In the big timber on the Sonora Pass Road, near the Cow Creek Ranger Station.

Hermit Valley Camp.—On the Ebbetts Pass Road, about 6 miles west of the summit.

Lake Alpine Camp.—On the lake shore at Lake Alpine, on the Ebbetts Pass Road, above Dorrington.

Pinecrest Camp.—At Strawberry Lake, about 2 miles off the Sonora Pass Road.

South Fork Swimming Pool Camp.—A picnic camp at South Fork, on Big Oak Flat Road to Yosemite Valley.

Stanislaus County Camp.—On the Big Oak Flat Road to Yosemite Valley, 7 miles east of Groveland and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Tuolumne Ranger Station.

Tuolumne County Camp.—At Brightman's Flat, on the Sonora Pass Road.

TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST

Big Bend Camp.—At the Big Bend of Yuba River, 2 miles east of Cisco, on the Auburn-Truckee Highway. A forest officer is in charge.

Tahoe Camp.—On Lake Tahoe, along the State highway, 2 miles south of Tahoe City. The camp covers 20 acres and is provided with shower baths and lake swimming facilities. A forest officer is in charge. This camp site was made available to the public through the generosity of the late Honorable William Kent.

Tamarack Flat Camp.—At Tamarack Flat on the Yuba River, 2 miles above Big Bend Camp and 4 miles east of Cisco.

Robinson Flat Camp.—At the east end of the road, on the Forest Hill Divide.

Wild Plum Camp.—On a branch road, about 1 mile east of Sierra City.

TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST

Cold Springs Camp.—Near the summit of the Coast Range, on the State road between Peanut and Forest Glen.

Forest Glen Camp.—On the South Fork of Trinity River, at a point where the stream is crossed by the Eureka-Red Bluff Road.

Salyer Camp.—On the Trinity River Highway, near Salyer post office, a short distance from the junction of the main and South Fork of Trinity River.

Weaverville Camp.—Near the main road, a short distance west of the town of Weaverville.

Willow Creek Camp.—On the Trinity River Highway at Willow Creek, about 5 miles from the settlement of that name.

SUMMER HOME SITES

For those who wish a permanent camp or summer home in the mountains, the Forest Service has made special surveys of many of the attractive recreational areas in nearly all of the national forests. These sites may be occupied and improved under permit at a rental of from \$15 to \$25 a year. Permanent improvements costing at least \$250 must be constructed. Application for summer home lots should be made to the nearest district ranger or the supervisor of the forest.



F-200701

A summer home

More than 5,600 cottages like this are located in the national forests of California.

MUNICIPAL CAMPS

Municipalities in California have established in the national forests city recreation camps for their citizens, where thousands obtain a summer vacation at moderate expense. Los Angeles maintains four such camps, Oakland and Berkeley two each, and San Francisco, Stockton, San Bernardino, Sacramento, and Riverside one each. These camps represent an investment by cities of over \$300,000. There are a number of Boy Scouts' and Camp Fire Girls' camps in the national forests of the State, and other organizations also have their camps. Municipal and organization camps are not open to the general public.

SCENIC AREAS

The national forests of California contain many scenic areas of note. The most important of these are:

Scenic area	National forest
Mount Shasta, 14,161 feet.....	Shasta.
Modoc Lava Beds.....	Modoc.
Salmon-Trinity Alps.....	Klamath, Shasta, Trinity.
Marble Mountains; Klamath River region.....	Klamath.
Silver Lake region.....	Lassen.
Feather River; Lakes Basin.....	Plumas.
Lake Tahoe.....	Eldorado, Tahoe.
Mono Lake and Reversed Lake regions.....	Mono.
Calaveras Groves of Bigtrees.....	Stanislaus.
Huntington Lake; Devil Post Pile.....	Sicra.
Mount Whitney, 14,496 feet (the highest peak in continental United States).	Inyo. ¹
Kings River region.....	Sequoia, Sierra, Inyo.
Monterey region; Frazier Mountain.....	Santa Barbara.
Mount Wilson; Mount Lowe; San Gabriel and Big Tujunga Canyons.	Angles.
Rim of the World Drive; Lake Arrowhead; Big Bear Lake; San Jacinto Mountains.....	San Bernardino.
Laguna Recreation Area.....	Cleveland.

¹ The summit of Mount Whitney is located on the boundary between the Inyo National Forest and Sequoia National Park.

PRIMITIVE AND RECREATION AREAS

In order to preserve in their primitive state typical mountain and forest areas of California and southwestern Nevada, noted for their scenic and outdoor life value, the Forest Service has set apart various tracts of national forest land as Primitive and Recreation Areas for the use and enjoyment of all the people.

Recreation Areas are dedicated to public recreational use by the Secretary of Agriculture, and may be developed by existing or proposed roads, resorts, summer homes, or other forms of recreational occupancy under permit.



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To preserve in their primitive state typical mountain areas of California, the Forest Service has set aside 75 miles of the High Sierra country as a Primitive Area

Primitive Areas are designated by the District Forester, Chief of the California District, and include tracts largely located in the rougher and more inaccessible parts of the mountains that will be preserved in a "wild" state in the sense that they will not be developed by road building or other forms of permanent recreational occupancy.

The grazing of livestock may be permitted in these areas, except where cattle and sheep unduly interfere with recreational use. When economic conditions warrant, the orderly utilization of timber, water power, and other resources may be allowed, but not in such manner as to impair the attractiveness or value of the area for outdoor sport and enjoyment.

PRIMITIVE AREAS

Name	Area (acres)	Location
Agua Tibia.....	27,350	West end of Palomar Mountain; Cleveland National Forest.
Dana-Minarets....	87,140	Between Tioga Pass and Devil Post Pile National Monument; Mono and Sierra National Forests.
Desolation Valley and Echo Lake.	58,000	West of Lake Tahoe and north from Echo Lake to Rubicon Springs; Eldorado National Forest.
Emigrant Basin..	98,040	Between Kennedy Meadows and north boundary of Yosemite National Park; Stanislaus National Forest.
High Sierra.....	697,500	Along the crest of the Sierra Nevada from Mount Whitney 75 miles north to the Mammoth Lakes region; Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests.

Name	Area (acres)	Location
Hoover-----	23,000	North of Tioga Pass and west of Lundy Lake; Mono National Forest.
Middle Eel—Yolla Bolly.	219,000	At the head of Middle Fork of Eel River and surrounding North and South Yolla Bolly Mountains; California and Trinity National Forests.
Murphy Hill-----	11,740	In the region surrounding Campbell, Morris, and Lotts Lakes; Plumas National Forest.
Salmon - Trinity Alps.	130,920	At the headwaters of the Salmon and Trinity Rivers; Klamath, Shasta, and Trinity National Forests.
San Gorgonio-----	19,300	The high country surrounding the San Bernardino Mountain and San Gorgonio Peak, 11,485 feet; San Bernardino National Forest.
San Jacinto-----	21,700	San Jacinto Mountain and other peaks east of Idyllwild and Keen Camp; San Bernardino National Forest.
South Warners---	73,380	The region surrounding Eagle Peak and Mill Creek in the South Warner Mountains; Modoc National Forest.
Telegraph Peak--	7,500	Surrounding Telegraph and Ontario Peaks; San Bernardino National Forest.
Ventana-----	51,960	The Ventana Mountains at the north end of the Monterey Division of the Santa Barbara National Forest.

RECREATION AREAS

Name	Area (acres)	Location
Laguna Mountains	11,495	In the Laguna Mountains, 60 miles east of San Diego, on the road to Imperial Valley; Cleveland National Forest.
Lakes Basin-----	9,050	Lakes Basin, south of Blairsden on the Feather River, including Mount Elwell, 7,866 feet; Plumas National Forest.
Mount Shasta-----	29,620	Mount Shasta, 14,161 feet, and surrounding country; Shasta National Forest.
Reversed Creek---	22,000	In the Reversed Creek country surrounding June, Gull, and Silver Lakes; Mono National Forest.

FISH AND GAME

The hunter, the fisherman, the camera artist, and the bird and animal lover will find in the national forests of California many and varied subjects of interest and study.

Scattered over the State in strategic localities within the national forests are 25 State game refuges and three Federal game and bird refuges, established for the purpose of providing breeding grounds for game birds and animals. Carrying or discharging firearms within the

refuge is forbidden. These refuges together with the national parks, which are also closed to all hunting, give protection to the deer and other game animals and game birds within the State.

A recent census taken by the Forest Service showed that there are in the national forests of California 245,000 deer, principally of the Columbian black-tail and Rocky Mountain mule deer species, 11,000 black bear, 675 mountain sheep, 770 antelope, and 190 elk. The predatory animals are estimated to number 55,000 coyote, 22,500 lynx and bobcats, and 2,000 mountain lion, all of which annually take a heavy toll of deer and game birds.

The main species of fur-bearing animals are fox, marten, mink, and badger; other species are ermine, fisher, raccoon, and otter.

The mountain streams and lakes are nearly all stocked with trout and other species of game fish. Periodic planting of fry to restock fishing waters or to "plant" new lakes and streams is carried on by the Division of Fish and Game, State Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the Forest Service, sportsmen's associations, and private individuals.

Forests and woodlands are the natural home of the deer and most of the other wild life. Grass grows in the open glades and meadows, and with the brush and shrubs of the forest, furnishes the food needed by these animals. From the mountains also comes the water of melting snows, which together with the rain that seeps through the forest floor keeps the streams and lakes supplied with clear water in which game fish live. Burn the forest, and the home and breeding ground of the game animals and birds is destroyed; the streams become filled with silt and dry up; and the fish disappear.

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

There are four national parks in California, covering an area of about 2 million acres, as follows: Yosemite, Sequoia, General Grant, and Lassen Volcanic National Parks. These areas are administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

The five national monuments in California are as follows:

Name	Location	Administered by—
Cabrillo-----	San Diego County-----	War Department.
Devil Post Pile-----	Sierre National Forest-----	U. S. Forest Service.
Lava Beds-----	Modoc National Forest-----	U. S. Forest Service.
Muir Woods-----	Marin County-----	National Park Service.
Pinnacles-----	San Benito County-----	National Park Service.

STATE PARKS

In addition to Federal forests and park areas, California also has a number of State parks administered by the Division of Parks, State Department of Natural Resources. These parks total over 15,000 acres, nearly 12,000 acres of which are located in the redwood regions of Santa Cruz, Humboldt, and Del Norte Counties. Following is a list of State Parks:

Name	Location (county)
California Redwood Park	Santa Cruz.
Bidwell Park.....	Butte.
Bliss Memorial Park.....	Eldorado.
Humboldt Redwood Park.....	Humboldt, Del Norte.
McArthur Memorial.....	Shasta.
Mount Diablo Park	Contra Costa.

NATIONAL FORESTS AND HEADQUARTERS

CALIFORNIA DISTRICT, U. S. FOREST SERVICE

District Headquarters..... Ferry Building, San Francisco

National forest	Headquarters
Angeles.....	Federal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
California.....	Federal Building, Willows, Calif.
Cleveland.....	Federal Building, San Diego, Calif.
Eldorado.....	Placerville, Calif.
Inyo.....	Bishop, Calif.
Klamath.....	Yreka, Calif.
Lassen.....	Susanville, Calif.
Modoc.....	Alturas, Calif.
Mono.....	Minden, Nev.
Plumas.....	Quincy, Calif.
San Bernardino.....	San Bernardino, Calif.
Santa Barbara.....	Federal Building, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Sequoia.....	Porterville, Calif.
Shasta.....	Mount Shasta, Calif.
Sierra.....	North Fork, Calif.
Stanislaus.....	Sonora, Calif.
Tahoe.....	Nevada City, Calif.
Trinity.....	Weaverville, Calif.

BEFORE AND AFTER A FOREST FIRE



Photo by J. A. WIBORN

The glory of the forest—heritage from our fathers



Photo by J. A. WIBORN

Stark desolation—bequest to our children